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The War

TEMPORARY POLITICAL ARRANGEMENT IN NORTH AND WEST AFRICA

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House November 17]

I have accepted General Eisenhower's political arrangements made for the time being in Northern and Western Africa.

I thoroughly understand and approve the feeling in the United States and Great Britain and among all the other United Nations that in view of the history of the past two years no permanent arrangement should be made with Admiral Darlan. People in the United Nations likewise would never understand the recognition of a reconstituting of the Vichy Government in France or in any French territory.

We are opposed to Frenchmen who support Hitler and the Axis. No one in our Army has any authority to discuss the future Government of France and the French Empire.

The future French Government will be established, not by any individual in metropolitan France or overseas but by the French people themselves after they have been set free by the victory of the United Nations.

The present temporary arrangement in North and West Africa is only a temporary expedient, justified solely by the stress of battle.

The present temporary arrangement has accomplished two military objectives. The first was to save American and British lives on the one hand, and French lives on the other hand.

The second was the vital factor of time. The temporary arrangement has made it possible to avoid a "mopping up" period in Algiers and Morocco which might have taken a month or

two to consummate. Such a period would have delayed the concentration for the attack from the west on Tunis, and we hope on Tripoli.

Every day of delay in the current operation would have enabled the Germans and Italians to build up a strong resistance, to dig in and make a huge operation on our part essential before we could win. Here again, many more lives will be saved under the present speedy offensive than if we had had to delay it for a month or more.

It will also be noted that French troops, under the command of General Giraud, have already been in action against the enemy in Tunisia, fighting by the side of American and British soldiers for the liberation of their country.

Admiral Darlan's proclamation assisted in making a "mopping up" period unnecessary. Temporary arrangements made with Admiral Darlan apply, without exception, to the current local situation only.

I have requested the liberation of all persons in Northern Africa who had been imprisoned because they opposed the efforts of the Nazis to dominate the world, and I have asked for the abrogation of all laws and decrees inspired by Nazi governments or Nazi ideologists. Reports indicate that the French of North Africa are subordinating all political questions to the formation of a common front against the common enemy.

AMERICAN MILITARY OPERATIONS IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press November 16 and 18]

In connection with the American military operations in French North Africa, the President has received messages of congratulation and support from other American republics, in addition to those messages previously released (which appeared in the BULLETIN of November 14, 1942, page 908). The texts of additional messages and of replies of President Roosevelt are printed below.

*President Morinigo of Paraguay
to President Roosevelt*

[Translation]

ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY,
November 11, 1942.

I have learned with the greatest pleasure of the development of the latest events. In renewing to Your Excellency my assurances of sympathy and sincere friendship, I express ardent wishes for the victory of the cause defended by your country in harmonious juncture of efforts and desires of all peoples of our continent.

GENERAL HIGINIO MORINIGO M.

To President Morinigo of Paraguay

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 16, 1942.

I greatly appreciate Your Excellency's message upon the landing of American troops in French North Africa. Your wishes for the victory of our armed forces to insure the safety and freedom of all liberty-loving peoples is most gratifying.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

*The Acting Vice President of the Emergency
Committee for Political Defense to President
Roosevelt*

MONTEVIDEO, November 11, 1942.

In these moments when American arms are covering themselves with glory in North Africa

in the defense of human dignity and liberty, this Emergency Consultative Committee for Continental Political Defense has resolved to forward to Your Excellency its tribute of admiration for and cordial reaffirmation of solidarity with the notable military feat which fills the entire world with joy and hope, evaluating its high import full of liberative significance and contemplating gratefully the fact that precious lives of Americans and their allies are being sacrificed on African soil principally to preserve the freedom of the man of America and the tranquillity of his home. Accepting with profound faith the words which Your Excellency has expressed in justification of this action, I sincerely extend to you my best wishes for your personal happiness and for that of your great nation.

CARLOS DARIO OJEDA

*To the Acting Vice President of the Emergency
Committee for Political Defense*

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 11, 1942.

I am deeply appreciative of the message of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense commending the landing of American troops in North Africa. The Committee has rendered an invaluable service in revealing Axis activities directed at the security of the American republics and in devising ways and means of combating those activities. It is therefore particularly encouraging to receive from a distinguished group having so detailed a knowledge of the dangers inherent in Axis aggression so cordial and enthusiastic a statement regarding the significance of our military operations in North Africa.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

To President López of Colombia

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 16, 1942.

I wish to express to Your Excellency my deepest appreciation of the stirring and elo-

quent message addressed to me following the entry of American armed forces into North Africa, and to thank you most warmly for the fervent wishes of success in this campaign for the liberation of oppressed people.

Your Excellency's and the Colombian people's full appreciation of the principles for which we are fighting serve to reinforce the courage and determination of all those engaged in this tremendous undertaking.

Please convey to the Colombian people the assurance that the spirit expressed in Your Excellency's message gives added strength to our profound confidence in victory for the ideals that we share in common. I send Your Excellency my warmest regards and personal good wishes.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

To President Batista of Cuba

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 16, 1942.

I am profoundly gratified by your message of November 9 sent in the name of the Government and the people of Cuba approving the landing of our armed forces in North Africa. The unswerving support and collaboration of Cuba in this as in every other move against our enemies gives added courage to our forces in the present campaign of liberation and strengthens the faith of all the United Nations in the ultimate triumph of our common cause.

Please accept [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

To President Arroyo of Ecuador

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 16, 1942.

I am deeply grateful for Your Excellency's telegram of November 9 concerning the offensive of American forces in the French territories of North Africa. It is indeed our hope that this move may contribute materially to the eventual complete liberation of the French people from their cruel oppressors, as well as thwarting an Axis thrust against the security of the American hemisphere. It is most gratifying to have your reassurance of my conviction

that this step would meet with the wholehearted support of the people of Ecuador, who have always demonstrated their devotion to the cause of liberty and freedom.

I take [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

To President Ubico of Guatemala

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 16, 1942.

I wish to thank Your Excellency for the cordial message applauding the landing of American military forces in French North Africa. Your conviction that this action to achieve the liberation of France will have the support of the people of all the American republics is a source of great encouragement and satisfaction.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

To President Lescot of Haiti

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 16, 1942.

Your Excellency's heartening communication on the occasion of the launching of the American offensive is most deeply appreciated. I am also most grateful for the message which you have addressed to the French speaking people of this Hemisphere which will, I am sure, contribute greatly toward a broader understanding of our purpose in landing troops in North Africa. Your support in this step to seek liberation for the French people and their culture from servitude to Axis barbarism is indeed encouraging.

With cordial good wishes for Your Excellency's personal welfare,

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

To President Carías of Honduras

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 16, 1942.

Your Excellency's gracious message on the occasion of my Armistice Day address before the tomb of the Unknown Soldier was most gratifying. I was greatly pleased to receive the congratulations and good wishes of your Government and of the people of Honduras for success in our common battle for the principles of democracy and freedom.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

To President Somoza of Nicaragua

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 16, 1942.

I deeply appreciate Your Excellency's cordial message concerning the action of American Forces in French North Africa. The wholehearted support which you and your Government have given to this action is both an expression of the solidarity which exists among the United Nations and a contribution to the cause of continued freedom for the Americas.

I take [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE FROM THE
PRIME MINISTER OF IRAQ

[Released to the press by the White House November 21]

The Prime Minister of Iraq, Nuri es Sadi, has addressed to the President, under date of November 18, an open letter congratulating him on the successful operations in North Africa.

Nuri Pasha is a devout Moslem and a distinguished Arab soldier-statesman, as well as an outstanding personage in the Islamic world. He has been Prime Minister of Iraq six times and was intimately associated with Feisal, the late King of Iraq, as well as with Lawrence of Arabia, in the battles for Arab freedom in the first World War.

The full text of the Prime Minister's letter follows:

"DEAR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT:

"The news of the Anglo American landings in Morocco and Algiers certainly came as a tremendous surprise to all of us in Iraq and in the great exultation which overwhelmed us we did not realize the magnitude of the operation involved. It is only now when the full details have been revealed that we can appreciate it to the full.

"In 1917 when great American forces were landed in France they entered a friendly country; all port facilities were available to them and there was no land or air opposition. Far different was the case when you sent your ex-

pedition to North Africa. Great risk not only had to be faced in the long sea journey but from all the resources of the Axis powers in the air and on the sea. Nor was it certain what would be the attitude of the French forces in North Africa. Although it was known that French feeling was always in favor of the allies yet the possibility of active opposition by the professional elements in the French forces had to be taken into consideration.

"Mr. Churchill has told us that the plan originated in your brain, Mr. President. We are accustomed to expect great things from you, the originator of the new deal and the man who converted the United States of America into one gigantic arsenal for democracy. But the planning that was necessary for the equipment and embarkation of this great force involving 500 transports and 350 escorting warships, and all this in absolute secrecy, was a magnificent achievement in itself, for which General Eisenhower and Admiral Cunningham and their staff deserve the highest praise.

"This lightning blow to Axis pretenses in the Mediterranean now constitutes a threat to the weakest link in the Axis chain and, when Tunisia is occupied Italy will have to be heavily reinforced by Germany if the death throes of the Axis are to be postponed.

"As a soldier I have been impressed with this stupendous undertaking and I am still amazed at the daring of the conception, the perfection of the organization and the magnitude of the achievement.

"Your generals working in close cooperation with their British colleagues have proved their ability to make great and elaborate plans and to carry them into execution with the mechanical efficiency, associated in our mind with your great country. The whole Mediterranean scene has been changed in a few days and all the friends of the United Nations and particularly the Arab races of North Africa and the Near East are full of rejoicing and grateful to you personally as the originator of this great action."

UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH THE VICHY GOVERNMENT

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL

[Released to the press November 16]

Certain members of the French Embassy, including the Ambassador, the Naval, Military, and Air Attachés in the Embassy, and certain civilian members of the Embassy staff, are proceeding November 17 to Hershey, Pa., to await exchange for the American Embassy members in France.

Assembly of the French Consuls at Hershey has been purposely delayed as certain members of the various consular staffs will not be required to be assembled at Hershey. Separate announcements will be made later in connection with them.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER

[Released to the press November 16]

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hon-

duras and the Secretary of State of the United States of America:

[Translation]

"NOVEMBER 11, 1942.

"In behalf of the Government and people of Honduras I express to Your Excellency most cordial congratulations at the attitude taken by your Government in breaking relations with the Vichy Government and at the same time I assure you of the solidarity of the Government of Honduras in all such measures as the Government of the United States may adopt in the future against countries enemies of the democracies.

"I renew [etc.]

SALVADOR AGUIRRE"

"NOVEMBER 14, 1942.

"I deeply appreciate your cordial message of congratulations concerning the action of this Government in breaking off relations with the Vichy Government. The vigorous attitude assumed by the Republic of Honduras against the enemies of democracy is indeed a most valuable contribution to the cause of the United Nations.

"I take [etc.]

CORDELL HULL"

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE FORUM

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press November 18]

Tonight we of the United Nations have the right to look ahead, not only with hope and with passionate conviction but with the assurance which high military achievement affords to the ultimate victory which will presage a free world.

None of us are so optimistic as to delude ourselves into the belief that the end is in sight; or that we have not still before us grave obstacles, dark days, reverses, and great sacrifices yet to be undergone. But the tremen-

dous initial effort, in the case of our own country, of transforming the inertia of a democracy of 130 millions of people at peace into the driving, irresistible energy of 130 millions of American citizens aroused and united in war, has been successfully made.

The first months of confusion and of cross-currents are past. The men and women of the United States are now enabled to see for themselves the development of the strategic moves in which their Commander in Chief and their military and naval leaders are engaged. They are able to appreciate the amazing nature of the feat realized in the occupation of North

¹ Delivered by the Honorable Sumner Welles in New York, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1942.

Africa and to recognize the time and the extent of the preparation required for this gigantic task.

They now realize that the prodding of our self-appointed pundits who were constantly demanding the creation of a second front was not required and that the carefully thought-out plans for the second front now in being had long since been conceived and were already in process of realization while the clamor of these critics went on.

They can now fully evaluate the lack of vision and of knowledge of those who demanded the abandonment of our whole policy toward the French people, at the very moment that that policy was afforded the striking opportunity of proving its full worth—its full worth to the cause for which we fight and its full worth in preserving the soul of France during the darkest days she has ever known: France, the birthplace of so many of those principles of human liberty for which we and the people of France once more battle today.

They realize that we have in North Africa but one objective—the defeat of the Axis forces—which will bring with it the liberation of the people of France. During these first days all arrangements which we may make with Frenchmen in North Africa are solely military in character and are undertaken—properly—by the American and British military commanders. It is the hope of all of us that all Frenchmen who represent or who are part of the forces of resistance to Hitler will unite as one in the support of our military endeavor.

And so the clouds are lifting—the clouds of doubt and of disparagement and of lack of self-confidence. We can all see more clearly how inevitable has now become the final conquest of the armies of that criminal paranoiac whom the German people were so benighted as to acclaim as their leader; how crushing will at long last be the defeat which the Japanese hordes and their military leaders will suffer in just retribution for the treacherous barbarity which they have been inflicting upon the world during the past 11 years.

How can we achieve that free world, the attainment of which alone can compensate mankind for the stupendous sacrifices which human beings everywhere are now being called upon to suffer?

Our military victory will only be won, in Churchill's immortal words, by blood and tears, and toil and sweat.

It is just as clear that the free world which we must achieve can only be attained, not through the expenditure of toil and sweat alone but also through the exercise of all the wisdom which men of today have gained from the experience of the past, and by the utilization not only of idealism but also of the practical knowledge of the working of human nature and of the laws of economics and of finance.

What the United Nations' blueprint imperatively requires is to be drafted in the light of experience and of common sense, and in a spirit of justice, of democracy, and of tolerance, by men who have their eyes on the stars but their feet on the ground.

In the fundamentals of international relationships there is nothing more fatally dangerous than the common American fallacy that the formulation of an aspiration is equivalent to the hard-won realization of an objective. Of this basic truth we have no more tragic proof than the Kellogg-Briand pact.

It seems to me that the first essential is the continuous and rapid perfecting of a relationship between the United Nations so that this military relationship may be further strengthened by the removal of all semblance of disunity or of suspicious rivalry, and by the clarification of the free-world goals for which we are fighting, and so that the form of international organization determined to be best suited to achieve international security will have developed to such an extent that it can fully operate as soon as the present military partnership has achieved its purpose of complete victory.

Another essential is the reaching of agreements between the United Nations before the armistice is signed upon those international

adjustments, based upon the universal principles of the Atlantic Charter and pursuant to the pledges contained in our mutual-aid agreements with many of our allies, which we believe to be desirable and necessary for the maintenance of a peaceful and prosperous world of the future.

We all envisage the tragic chaos and anarchy which will have engulfed Europe and a great part of the rest of the world by the time Hitler's brief day is done and when he and his accomplices confront their judges. The United Nations' machinery for relief and rehabilitation must be prepared to operate without a moment's delay to alleviate the suffering and misery of millions of homeless and starving human beings if civilization is to be saved from years of social and moral collapse.

"No one will go hungry or without the other means of livelihood in any territory occupied by the United Nations, if it is humanly within our powers to make the necessary supplies available to them. Weapons will also be supplied to the peoples of these territories to hasten the defeat of the Axis." This is the direction of the President to the Lend-Lease Administrator, to General Eisenhower, and to the Department of State, and it is being carried out by them to the full extent of their power and resources. The other United Nations, each to the full extent of its ability, will, I am sure, cooperate whole-heartedly in this great task.

Through prearrangement certain measures such as the disarmament of aggressor nations laid down in the Atlantic Charter must likewise be undertaken rapidly and with the utmost precision.

Surely we should not again resort to the procedures adopted in 1919 for the settlement of the future of the world. We cannot afford to permit the basic issues by which the destiny of humanity will be determined, to be resolved without prior agreement, in hurried confusion, by a group of harassed statesmen, working against time, pressed from one side by the popular demand for immediate demobilization and

crowded on the other by the exigencies of domestic politics.

If we are to attain our free world—the world of the four freedoms—to the extent practicable, the essential principles of international political and economic relations in that new world must be agreed upon in advance and with the full support of each one of the United Nations, so that agreements to be reached will implement those principles.

If the people of the United States now believe as a result of the experience of the past 25 years that the security of our Republic is vitally affected by the fate of the other peoples of the earth, they will recognize that the nature of the international political and economic relations which will obtain in the world, after victory has been achieved, is to us a matter of profound self-interest.

As the months pass, two extreme schools of thought will become more and more vocal: the first, stemming from the leaders of the group which preached extreme isolation, will once more proclaim that war in the rest of the world every 20 years or so is inevitable, that we can stay out if we so desire, and that any assumption by this country of any form of responsibility for what goes on in the world means our unnecessary involvement in war; the other, of which very often men of the highest idealism and sincerity are the spokesmen, will maintain that the United States must assume the burdens of the entire globe, must see to it that the standards in which we ourselves believe must immediately be adopted by all the peoples of the earth and must undertake to inculcate in all parts of the world our own policies of social and political reform whether the other peoples involved so desire or not. While under a different guise, this school of thought is in no way dissimilar in theory from the strange doctrine of incipient "bear the white man's burden" imperialism which flared in this country in the first years of this century.

The people of the United States today realize that the adoption of either one of these two

philosophies would prove equally dangerous to the future well-being of our Nation.

Our free world must be founded on the four freedoms: freedom of speech and of religion—and freedom from want and from fear.

I do not believe that the two first freedoms—of speech and of religion—can ever be assured to mankind, so long as want and war are permitted to ravage the earth. Freedom of speech and of religion need only protection; they require only relief from obstruction.

Freedom from fear—the assurance of peace—and freedom from want—the assurance of individual personal security—require all the implementation which the genius of man can devise through effective forms of international cooperation.

Peace—freedom from fear—cannot be assured until the nations of the world, particularly the great powers, and that includes the United States, recognize that the threat of war anywhere throughout the globe threatens their own security—and until they are jointly willing to exercise the police powers necessary to prevent such threats from materializing into armed hostilities.

And since policemen might be tyrants if they had no political superiors, freedom from fear also demands some form of organized international political cooperation, to make the rules of international living and to change them as the years go by, and some sort of international court to adjudicate disputes. With effective institutions of that character to insure equity and justice, and the continued will to make them work, the peoples of the world should at length be able to live out their lives in peace.

Freedom from want requires these things:

People who want to work must be able to find useful jobs, not sometimes, not in good years only, but continuously.

These jobs must be at things which they do well and which can be done well in the places where they work.

They must be able to exchange the things which they produce, on fair terms, for other things which other people, often in other places, can make better than they.

Efficient and continuous production and fair exchange are both necessary to the abundance which we seek, and they depend upon each other. In the past we have succeeded better with production than exchange. Production is called into existence by the prospects for exchange, prospects which have constantly been thwarted by all kinds of inequalities, imperfections, and restrictions. The problem of removing obstacles to fair exchange—the problem of distribution of goods and purchasing power—is far more difficult than the problem of production.

It will take much wisdom, much cooperative effort, and much surrender of private, short-sighted, and sectional self-interest to make these things all come true. But the goal is freedom from want—individual security and national prosperity—and is everlastingly worth striving for.

As mankind progresses on the path toward the goal of freedom from want and from fear, freedom of religion and of speech will more and more become a living reality.

Never before have peace and individual security been classed as freedom. Never before have they been placed alongside of religious liberty and free speech as human freedoms which should be inalienable.

Upon these four freedoms must rest the structure of the future free world.

This time there must be no compromise between justice and injustice; no yielding to expediency; no swerving from the great human rights and liberties established by the Atlantic Charter itself.

In the words of our President: "We shall win this war, and in Victory, we shall seek not vengeance, but the establishment of an international order in which the spirit of Christ shall rule the hearts of men and of nations."

We won't get a free world any other way.

ADDRESS BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION¹

[Released to the press November 18]

I recently returned from Kuibyshev, at one time a dusty, provincial city on the lower Volga River, but today transformed by the war into a large industrial metropolis. Off and on during the last six months I have had the unique occasion closely to observe the Russian nation and people in their great war effort. In Kuibyshev and the surrounding countryside, as well as in other Russian cities visited, I believe that I have learned one of the real reasons, perhaps the principal one, why for a second summer the heroic armed forces of the Soviet Union have been able to fight the Nazi aggressors to a standstill. There are deeper reasons for Russia's great success than the stubborn and brave tenacity of the Red Army, its proved efficiency, and willingness to die rather than to retreat. There is the all-important, self-sacrificing devotion of every man, woman, and youth in the Soviet Union to their Army and to the cause for which it fights. There is that complete unity of effort which, in my humble opinion, is the driving power which motivates the entire Soviet nation today—the Government, the military, the people behind the lines, the Russian men and women of Kuibyshev.

There is today in the Soviet Union a tenet or principle that has almost a religious fervor in its application. That principle is characterized by the slogan "Vsyo Dlya Fronta", or—to translate my faulty Russian—"Everything for the Front". And I may state that our great Russian allies have without complaint or hesitation given in fact everything for the front. The production of consumers' goods of all description, household equipment, clothing, luxuries that we would consider necessities in the United States, has long been stopped and been replaced by front-line production; shops are practically empty and food is severely rationed. Yet the

spirit and morale of those Russian men and women behind the lines is magnificent, and their stubborn fortitude in the face of adversity, their unified determination to see this war through to victory and freedom, in spite of privations and sacrifices that we in this country might well find insupportable, have made on me the deepest impression of admiration and respect. The greatest victories of history have been those in defense of liberty and freedom. From Valley Forge and Waterloo to the Battle of Britain, Midway, and Stalingrad, the human spirit has been revealed in its noblest form when defending a cherished way of life against those who seek to destroy or change it. In such a cause a whole people fights as one man, and it is just this unified effort and self-sacrificing devotion of the people of Russia that has deeply touched my heart as much as it has won my everlasting respect and admiration.

During my stay in Russia I have also been impressed by the striking similarities between the American and Russian people. We have a great deal in common: the same sense of humor, the same readiness to accept new ideas, the same openness of character which some people often consider as childishness, the same generosity of thought and action, a common disrespect for tradition, and a common contempt for pettiness and narrowness in thought and action. Such similarities are doubtlessly born of those historic and geographic conditions which the two countries have in common: the continental character of the countries, uniting in each case the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, from east to west, and the tropics with the northern shores, from south to north; the effect of frontier conditions throughout the course of centuries; the great agrarian plains with the leveling and broadening effect on those who cultivate them; the common sense of affinity to—and yet distinction from—western European culture. All these have contributed to the development of certain common characteristics which enable Russians

¹ Delivered by Admiral William H. Standley before the New York Herald Tribune Forum, New York, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1942.

and Americans to overcome very quickly the differences in background and customs which separate them and to understand one another readily as human beings. As a result of similar experiences derived from centuries of struggle to hew a civilization out of a wilderness and from their determined effort to improve their own lot by their own labor, the American and Russian people, despite the vast spaces which separate them geographically, have always had a special understanding of each other and of each other's problems. It is clear that the experiences which they are sharing in common in their efforts just now to combat the world's forces of aggression must inevitably deepen this understanding.

These common characteristics have contributed as much, I believe, to the traditional friendship between the two countries as the fundamental and permanent factors arising out of geographic and historic conditions. The effect of these factors may frequently be nullified for a short time by the momentary changes or eccentricities of world politics, but they make themselves felt in the end and cannot be ignored in any attempt to evaluate the long-range relationship of any two nations. During the nineteenth century—ever since John Quincy Adams went to Russia in 1809 as our first diplomatic representative—the cordiality, friendship, and cooperation between Russia and the United States were consistent and relations were characterized by such manifestations of harmonious international cooperation and friendship as the demonstration of good-will by the Russian Government in 1863 when it sent its fleet to American waters at a time when there appeared a danger of Anglo-French intervention in the American Civil War; as the final transfer of Alaska in 1867 after 20 years of negotiations; as the dispatch by the United States of food shipments to Russia in 1892 to relieve the famine conditions in that country; and as shown by other instances too numerous to mention. During the first part of the twentieth century there have been occasions when differences have arisen in the political relations between the two countries, but these differences should be considered

as temporary features in these relations and not permanent characteristics of them. Notwithstanding such differences the two nations in this period and on two terrible occasions joined hands against a common enemy with a common interest in heart: the freedom of mankind and the betterment of civilization.

After the first World War, as Vice President Wallace so ably pointed out on November 8, Russia and the United States had their "bitter experience with isolationism", which in some respects contributed to the inevitability of the second World War. I sincerely hope that both countries have learned their lesson and realize that the new democracy so well described by the Vice President as some practical balance between economic and political democracy, a balance foreseen by the charter of the United Nations, can only be perpetrated by the wholehearted collaboration between those United Nations. We all know that American foreign policy, founded on the desire to develop our intercourse with other countries in a manner which would not only be to the advantage of them and ourselves but to that of the whole community of nations, has by its geographic position fortunately been aided in its development by the privilege of enjoying peaceful conditions during the greater part of its history; that the foreign policies of the majority of the continental states of Europe by their geographic positions and historical conditions have been generally influenced by a fear of the next war and that, therefore, their normal peace-time relations in the past have been guided by the determinations and the potentialities of the next war. I say, and I pray, "in the past." For the belief in permanently profitable, normal peaceful relations between the nations of the world, the conviction that such can be the new order of the world, must prevail if our civilization is to endure; and I believe that we, the United Nations, can enforce such an order if we are prepared to enter into that full spirit of cooperation and unity of effort that the common people of the world demand of us. The policy of national isolation in an international coali-

tion of nations must be buried with such other antiquated formulae as the assertion that differences in political ideologies and social systems of the United Nations preclude the possibility and expeditiousness of joint action and sincere collaboration in time of war as well as in time of peace. We, the United Nations, are dedicated to a policy of cooperation in war and in peace, founded on a basis of mutual self-sacrifice, and we in the United States as elsewhere must realize that real sacrifices must be made if we are to avoid the horrors of another war. The solid benefits of an enduring peace so greatly outweigh the transient advantages of a temporary respite between wars that we should

have no hesitation in entering into that whole-hearted post-war family of nations—call it union, society, or league, the name is immaterial, the spirit is what really counts—that can only bring to this world the peace and prosperity that my friends in Kuibyshev are so anxiously praying for.

When final victory is ours, each one of the United Nations will have contributed at various times and under various circumstances their full share, and I am confident that the ties we have forged in battle will be translated into even closer cooperation and unity in peace and in the great task of peaceful reconstruction that will be before us in the future.

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, NOVEMBER 19¹

[Released to the press November 20]

Since my return to the United States, after several months of virtual imprisonment in Tokyo, I have taken every opportunity to impress upon the American people the nature of the enemy which confronts them in the Orient. I have visited a good many cities and spoken to thousands of Americans. And I have heard all too often the expression of a belief which holds great danger for the United States and the United Nations—great danger for our common cause. This belief is that we can easily defeat Japan “when we get around to it”. Such a belief can arise only from ignorance—ignorance of Japan’s purposes, Japan’s methods, and Japan’s fighting machine. One of the fallacies on which this belief is founded is the notion that because he is small of stature the Japanese soldier can easily be defeated once we make up our minds to it.

Perhaps no more effective refutation of this mistaken notion could be found than the experience of an American Army officer who served as a company officer with a Japanese infantry regiment several years ago.

This officer, reporting on one of the many maneuvers which the troops engaged in during

his relatively brief stay with them, tells how they started out in a driving rain one evening for a camp 25 miles away. The march was over at seven the next morning—a march undertaken in a steady downpour. On arrival the troops were set to work cleaning equipment for inspection at noon.

After two days of hard work at firing practice and combat problems, the 25-mile hike back was begun at four in the morning and completed in a burning heat at two o’clock that afternoon. When the battalion was dismissed, the commander of one company double-timed his weary men three times around the area of the barracks. When the American officer asked the reason for this unusual procedure, the commander replied: “I want to prove to them that they still have lots of ‘go’ in them.”

It is that spirit, that determination to endure beyond the point of apparent endurance, which we have to deal with in the Japanese enemy.

The same American officer tells how this grueling training grew steadily more rigorous until it was climaxed by operations so tiring that soldiers slept while they marched and one lieutenant woke up only when he walked squarely into a lumber pile at the side of the road. A 4-day period of military exercises began with a march lasting 29 hours without interruption for sleep. After a brief pause the

¹Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew before an Office of Civillian Defense audience at Omaha, Nebr., Nov. 19, 1942.

troops were ordered to take up defensive positions, and at nightfall virtually every man not on post as sentry was put at patrolling duty of some sort.

"Why not let some of the men sleep?" the American officer inquired.

"That is not necessary," a Japanese officer told him. "They already know how to sleep. They need training in how to stay awake."

Through training, through such toughening processes, and through maneuvers so realistic that deaths often result, the Japanese soldier has been made as formidable a fighter as any in the world. In the type of jungle fighting at which he excels, his small stature may even be an advantage to him. Certainly his ability to exist on meager rations and food that would be considered dangerously inadequate for our forces simplifies the problem of supply which is a basic consideration in military operations.

But what gives the Japanese soldier his strength, this endurance?

Observers are agreed that the emotional attitude which we call morale has been so cultivated by incessant training from childhood that the Japanese fighter considers no honor so great as that of giving his life for his country. For in Japan it is a matter of social—or perhaps we should say tribal—prestige for a man to go into uniform. His departure for military training or for regular duty with the Army is always the occasion of a celebration. This much, at least, of feudalism remains in Japanese civilization: that the fighting man is the person of highest prestige in the community. It is a privilege for a Japanese to join the Army.

Japanese officers, when asked for an explanation of the hardihood of their men, insisted that it was due to the flag carried at the head of the regiment during marches. The flag, they claimed, represented the incarnation of imperial divinity; it symbolized the supreme ruler of the race in whose name the fighting was to be done.

It takes no profound knowledge of psychology to recognize that men who have this personal conviction, this devotion to a cause which however mistaken or even misunderstood can be personified and thus reduced to human terms—it takes no profound knowledge to ap-

preciate the importance in terms of military strength of such an attitude.

In order to strengthen this sense of personal devotion, the Japanese soldier is taught to revere his rifle as the old samurai revered his sword. The issuing of rifles to new conscripts is made a ritual in the Japanese Army. The company is lined up while the commanding officer explains the honor of being entrusted with the rifle. The samurai regarded his sword as his soul; so must the modern soldier regard his rifle, he says. Then each man, as his name is called, steps forward, bows deeply to the rifle, receives it, raises it with a dedicatory movement to his forehead, and steps back into line.

The results of this training may be seen in the unprecedented military victories Japan has enjoyed within the past year. Within a period of four months the Japanese invaded the Philippines, Malaya, Burma, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and many other islands of the Pacific. They occupied Hong Kong and one of the world's greatest naval bases, Singapore, which had been thought impregnable. Within a period of four months they had gained control of an area extending more than 3,000 miles beyond their home islands. They had gained control over the huge and vital supplies of rubber, tin, oil, rice.

Let us not deceive ourselves into thinking that these victories were anything short of phenomenal. Let us not suppose that they were made possible by luck or even by the initial treachery with which they were launched. Let us face the fact of overwhelming defeat in order that we may be honest with ourselves—in order that we may fully understand the strength of the enemy we have to deal with.

And let us not suppose that having gained this immensely wealthy empire—this territory with all its resources for which they have been longing for years—let us not suppose that the Japanese are simply waiting for us to come back and take it after we have polished off the war against Germany.

Far from it. The Japanese are feverishly developing the resources they have taken in order to build up a mighty armament to repel any foe. They are rebuilding roads and

bridges, extending power plants, drilling oil wells, operating the mines. They have even projected a railroad from Shanghai to Singapore in order to reduce their dependence upon sea traffic. The rubber, the tin, the oil are being converted as rapidly as they can convert them—and the Japanese are indefatigable workers—into instruments of war.

Every week, every day that passes with the Japanese in control of these riches prolongs the war in the Orient, increases the difficulty of our task, and in effect demands the sacrifice of more American lives. For every day of occupation gives the Japanese a chance to exploit their resources and consolidate their gains.

Every day the horde of administrators who have descended upon the lands of the Pacific taste the pleasures of appropriating the riches which generations of enterprise have built up. They see taking shape under their hands an empire so richly endowed that to exploit it after the ruthless fashion they have determined on, without thought of the welfare of the native peoples who toil for them, would make Japan mistress of half the world and an ever-present threat to the rest.

We know, from the accounts which have leaked out of the occupied areas, what such conquest means. It envisions the complete Japanization of the conquered lands and people. Yet not quite complete. For while the natives are forced to work for the master race, while the economic life is entirely under Japanese domination, while the natives are taught the Japanese language in order that they may understand the commands of their masters and be influenced by the spurious history they teach, an impassable gulf separates them from the conquerors. They can never hope to be admitted to the privileges of Japanese. The whole burden of Japan's so-called "cultural program" in the conquered lands is to teach their own uniqueness as the divinely ordained master race and the obligation of the conquered to accept this difference.

If we allow this conqueror to feed upon the riches of Asia in the hope that he will not make the most of his opportunities to entrench and

strengthen himself—if we believe that he will not address every ounce of his energy to consolidating his gains and exploiting his riches—then we shall have made a mistake which can never be expunged from the pages of history. To our children the words *Japan* and *Asia* may become synonymous, and for centuries to come the fear of this powerful enemy across the Pacific will make impossible a return to the ways of peace. America will perforce remain an armed camp. The fear of invasion will hang over us like the sword of Damocles. Peace will be only a word—never an experience or a reality.

Let us make no mistake: for total victory we must have total sacrifice, here and now. The Japanese is a thorough and ruthless foe, and nothing less than all our effort, all our determination will bring peace and security in our time. At this very moment thousands—yes, millions—of Japanese soldiers, administrators, and merchants are swarming over the conquered lands, entrenching themselves against the struggle with us which they know will come. No one here tonight can afford to give less than all his energy to assist in their utter defeat.

The future is theirs or ours. There is no other choice.

SUPREME COURT OPINION IN THE SABOTEUR CASES

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the "Saboteur Cases", denying petitioners' applications for leave to file petitions for *habeas corpus*, decided on July 31, 1942 by *per curiam* opinion in advance of preparation of a full opinion, was announced on October 29, 1942. Mr. Chief Justice Stone delivered the opinion, which was unanimous. Mr. Justice Murphy took no part in the consideration or decision of the cases.

The opinion was confined to the question whether it was "within the constitutional power of the national government to place petitioners upon trial before a military commission for the offenses with which they are charged". The Court ruled that the acts charged by the first specification constituted the offense of "unlawful belligerency", which the

Constitution does not require to be tried by jury.

The Court decided that by definitions by the Government of "lawful belligerents" entitled to be treated as prisoners of war under rules and orders of the War Department, by the provisions of article 1 of the Annex to Hague Convention IV of 1907, to which the United States is a party, and by a long course of practical administrative construction by the military authorities of the United States, the Government has recognized that those "who during time of war pass surreptitiously from enemy territory into our own, discarding their uniforms upon entry, for the commission of hostile acts involving destruction of life and property, have the status of unlawful combatants punishable as such by military commission".

It was also stated in the opinion that the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States did not enlarge the right to jury trial as established by section 2 of Article III thereof. (*Ex parte Quirin, et al.; U. S. ex rel., v. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, U.S.A., Provost Marshal of the Military District of Washington*, Nos. 1-7, July Spec. Term, 1942.)

DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

[Released to the press by the White House November 21]

It was announced at the White House November 21 that Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York will resign as Governor on or about December 3, next, in order to become associated with the Department of State as Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. Governor Lehman will undertake the work of organizing American participation in the activities of the United Nations in furnishing relief and other assistance to the victims of war in areas reoccupied by the forces of the United Nations.

This is a step in the President's program of mobilizing the available resources of this

country in food, clothing, medical supplies, and other necessities so that it may make an immediate and effective contribution to joint efforts of the United Nations in the field of relief and rehabilitation. Governor Lehman's appointment assures that this country will play its part in such efforts.

PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 1 TO REVISION IV

[Released to the press November 22]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on November 22 issued Cumulative Supplement 1 to Revision IV of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated November 12, 1942.¹

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 1 contains 207 additional listings in the other American republics and 40 deletions; part II contains 84 additional listings outside the American republics and 11 deletions.

Effective with Cumulative Supplement 1 additions, amendments, and deletions are combined under the appropriate country headings instead of constituting separate sections as previously.

[Released to the press November 22]

The Government of Brazil has informed the American Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro that the nationalization of the former German Condor aviation enterprise, begun well over a year ago, has been concluded. The *Serviços Aéreos Condor, Ltda.*, through agreement between the Brazilian and the United States Governments, has accordingly been removed from the Proclaimed List.

Henceforth the company will be known, the Department has been informed, as *Serviços Aéreos Cruzeiro do Sul, Limitada*.

¹ 7 Federal Register 9671.

The ramifications of the former German elements and the legal complications deriving from the former interdependence between Condor and the German Lufthansa have required a great deal of time and careful investigation by the Governments of both countries.

The United States Government has undertaken to render to the new company all possible assistance requested, such as technical operating help, equipment, financing, and the loan of personnel, all contingent upon their being available during the present wartime shortage.

American Republics

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR

His Excellency Carlos A. Arroyo del Rio, President of the Republic of Ecuador, will arrive in Washington November 23, where he will be received by an official reception committee, with military honors. The evening of his arrival he will be the guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House, where a state dinner will be given in his honor. On November 24 President Arroyo will move to the Blair House for the remainder of his stay in Washington. He will visit the Capitol, Mount Vernon, Arlington National Cemetery, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Also, he will be honored at dinners to be given by the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary of State, and the Ambassador of Ecuador and at luncheons by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union; the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Mr. Rockefeller; and the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Berle. On November 27 President Arroyo will leave Washington for visits to Detroit and Buffalo, where he will inspect war production plants; to the Military Academy at West Point; and to New York City, where he will be extensively entertained.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE GUATEMALAN FOREIGN MINISTER

[Released to the press November 18]

The Department of State takes pleasure in announcing that His Excellency Dr. Carlos Salazar, Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs, is planning to arrive in Washington on November 30, following a short visit in Mexico. He will be accompanied by the Honorable Delmino Sanchez Latour, Chief of Protocol of the Guatemalan Foreign Office, and Señor Mendoza, his private secretary. Dr. Salazar is coming to Washington to discuss a number of problems of mutual interest to the Governments of Guatemala and the United States. He will be welcomed not only as a distinguished representative of his country but also as a steadfast and eloquent exponent of Pan American ideals.

AGREEMENT WITH THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC REGARDING CUSTOMS MATTERS

An agreement, effected by an exchange of notes on November 14, 1942, between the American Minister to the Dominican Republic and the Dominican Foreign Minister, by which the United States has agreed not to invoke the pertinent provisions of the agreement with the Dominican Republic of September 25, 1924 (according mutual unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in customs matters), appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "Treaty Information".

AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO FOR REHA- BILITATION OF MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

The texts of notes, dated November 18, 1942, exchanged between the American Ambassador to Mexico and the Mexican Foreign Minister regarding the joint rehabilitation of certain key lines of the Mexican National Railways, appear in this BULLETIN under the heading "Treaty Information".

Cultural Relations

COOPERATIVE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR PERUVIAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press November 18]

The Department of State announces that an exchange of notes has been effected with the Government of Peru whereby the two Governments confirm an understanding designed to initiate a cooperative program for the training of Peruvian students in the United States.

In accordance with this arrangement, the Government of Peru has set aside the sum of 380,000 *soles* to be used to pay subsistence expenses of a selected group of students who will be brought to the United States on travel grants awarded by the Department of State. The Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N.Y., and the Bolivarian Society of the United States, New York, N.Y., are cooperating in obtaining tuition scholarships from American universities to round out the contributions of the Peruvian and United States Governments to this program.

The Peruvian Government has indicated its intention to select students in the following fields: Iron and steel metallurgy (2), technical processing of petroleum (2), geology (1), mechanical engineering (1), industrial chemistry (1), electrical engineering (1), forestry (1), fisheries (1), horticulture (1), city planning (1), medicine (2), veterinary medicine (1), and port-works construction (1). Terms of study will be one year, to be extended in special cases to two years.

A committee has been appointed in Lima to select the most promising candidates for these scholarships, and it is hoped that the persons chosen will be able to begin their studies with the next term of the present academic year. The members of the selection committee are:

Dr. Francisco Tudela, *chairman*
 Dr. Carlos Monge
 Dr. Enrique Laroza
 Dr. Arthur Dewey
 Mr. C. J. Billwiler
 Mr. Ples Harper, *administrative secretary*

The Department of State expresses its gratification that, with the cooperation of American institutions, it has been possible to work out this first cooperative arrangement with a government of one of the other American republics for the planned training in useful fields of a larger number of young persons than has been possible under previous arrangements.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, AND MEXICO

[Released to the press November 20]

Señor Leopoldo Barrientos, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture of El Salvador, arrived in Washington on November 20 for a month's visit as a guest of the Department of State. He is here for the purpose of conferring with officers of the Department of Agriculture and of the Department of State in connection with the work of the agricultural experiment station that has recently been established in El Salvador and in respect to the training of agricultural personnel, especially in the fields of research and extension.

[Released to the press November 18]

Señor Jorge Fidel Durón, President of the Honduran Institute of Inter-American Culture, of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and editor of the daily newspaper *América Unida* and of the weekly *Gaceta Rotaria*, arrived in Washington on November 18 for a two months' visit to this country as a guest of the Department of State. His itinerary includes visits to universities, publishing houses, newspapers and factories in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

[Released to the press November 16]

Señor Manuel Toussaint, Director of the Institute of Art Research of the National University of Mexico and one of that country's outstanding historians and critics of art, arrived in Washington November 15, at the invitation of the Department of State, for a visit to leading art centers in this country. He will make certain studies of colonial monuments in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico and will visit leading art institutes and museums in Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New Orleans.

[Released to the press November 20]

Señor Augustín García López, Director of the Institute of Comparative Law of Mexico, and Señor Alfonso Noriega, Secretary of the National University of Mexico, arrived in Washington on November 19 as guests of the Department of State. They were invited by the Inter-American Bar Association to represent Mexico in the Congress of Comparative Law, which opened on November 19 in Washington. Their itinerary includes visits to the law schools of several of our universities, where they will lecture on comparative law.

The Foreign Service

POSITION OF COUNSELOR OF EMBASSY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The following Foreign Service officers have been appointed as Counselors of Embassy for Economic Affairs at missions in seven of the other American republics:

Merwin L. Bohan, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Walter J. Donnelly, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Richard P. Butrick, Santiago, Chile
Charles A. Livengood, Bogotá, Colombia
Albert F. Nufer, Habana, Cuba
Thomas H. Lockett, México, D. F., Mexico
H. Lawrence Groves, Caracas, Venezuela

The duties of the Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs are as follows:

He shall have over-all responsibility for all economic activities in the Mission and shall report directly to the Chief of the Mission. It shall be his duty to coordinate the activities and efforts of the representatives of other agencies of the United States Government who are employed in work of a commercial or economic nature within the particular country. He shall act as the point of contact with the Mission for these representatives, in their various activities.

Reports by these representatives to the Chief of Mission, or to their respective agencies in Washington, will be routed through the Economic Counselor.

The creation of the position of Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs is in part due to the recognized need, particularly in the Missions in the other American republics, for a capable person in the Mission to be the recognized head of all agencies who have representatives in the field engaged in work of an economic nature. The creation of this position was found to be desirable to prevent the representatives of various agencies from working at cross purposes with each other, and to coordinate their activities with the implementation of over-all policy, as directed by the Chief of the Mission.

A previous release regarding instructions for Foreign Service officers on economic work arising from the war appeared in the BULLETIN of October 31, 1942, page 887.

DEATH OF CHARLES B. HOSMER

[Released to the press November 16]

The following statement has been issued by the Secretary of State:

"It is with a feeling of deep personal grief that I announce the death at Harriman, Tennessee, on November 16, of Mr. Charles B. Hosmer, a Foreign Service Officer of Class I,

who, during the previous year, had been detailed as an Inspector in the Western Hemisphere. He was one of the Department's ablest officers and his record was one of outstanding public service. In addition, he was a personal friend whose counsel and aid I valued highly.

"Mr. Hosmer recently returned to the United States from Mexico and was spending a few days of leave with his family in Tennessee when he was stricken with a heart attack. His many friends in Washington and abroad will sincerely mourn his loss. By reason of his interest and assistance in furthering all plans designed to improve and strengthen the Foreign Service, he earned both the admiration and the affection of his associates."

The Secretary sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hosmer:

"It is with a feeling of deep personal loss that I have learned of the passing of your distinguished husband who was my friend and associate for many years. He was one of our ablest officers and his record is one of outstanding public service. I shall always be especially grateful for the thoroughly satisfactory way in which he carried out many difficult tasks which I personally assigned to him. Mrs. Hull

and I join his countless friends in extending deepest sympathy to you and to the members of the family in your irreparable loss.

CORDELL HULL"

Mr. Hosmer was born in Hudson, Mass., on July 15, 1889. Following his graduation from the University of Maine in 1911, he practiced law until his entrance into the Foreign Service in 1919. His career was a distinguished one, covering assignments at Habana, Santo Domingo, Sherbrooke, Naples, and the Department of State. In the Department he held for several years the position of Chief of the Office of Fiscal and Budget Affairs, and, immediately prior to his assignment as Inspector, he was an Executive Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State Long. Upon the relinquishment of his duties in Washington, an exceptionally high tribute to his ability was paid to him by members of the Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees of Congress, with whom he had been associated in connection with legislation of interest to the Department.

Mr. Hosmer was also active in all Foreign Service organizations; he served as treasurer of the *Foreign Service Journal* for a number of years and was vice president of the Foreign Service Association at the time of his death.

Treaty Information

CUSTOMS

Agreement With the Dominican Republic

[Released to the press November 17]

In notes exchanged on November 14, 1942 between Mr. Avra M. Warren, American Minister at Ciudad Trujillo, and Señor Arturo Despradel, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic, the Government of the United States has agreed not to invoke the pertinent provisions of the agreement with the Dominican Republic of September 25, 1924,

according reciprocal unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in customs matters (Treaty Series 700), for the purpose of claiming the benefit of reductions in customs duties which are accorded by the Dominican Republic exclusively to Haiti and which are specifically provided for in the treaty of commerce between those countries signed on August 26, 1941, as modified by an exchange of notes on March 24, 1942. Similar notes were exchanged with the Government of Haiti (Executive Agreement Series 238 and 252).

The products concerned are empty sisal sacks; commercialized natural medicinal waters; rugs, bags, and other novelty articles of sisal and henequen; peanuts in the shell; millet; certain types of rum; certain types of prepared cocktails; aerated waters; manufactures of tortoise shell, *lignum-vitae*, and mahogany; ginned cotton; and sisal fiber.

The texts of the notes follow.

*The Dominican Minister of Foreign Relations
to the American Minister*

[Translation]

MR. MINISTER: NOVEMBER 14, 1942.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on August 26, 1941 a Commercial Agreement was signed in the City of Port-au-Prince, by means of which the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti, in their situation as contiguous countries, established a special treatment in the commercial relations existing between both peoples. The exchange of the ratifications of this Commercial Agreement took place in this Capital on March 23 of this year.

This agreement, among other stipulations, establishes the reduction of Dominican import customs duties according to a list specifying the products which, upon being imported from Haiti, are to be introduced into our country with the reductions of the Dominican import tariffs set forth in the said list.

The Government of the Dominican Republic has always supported the multilateral development of international commerce on the basis that the nations should enjoy access to the said commerce under equal conditions and be able to obtain, within those conditions, the raw materials which they require for the satisfactory and prosperous development of their respective economies.

In that connection, I have the honor to refer to the formula for contractual tariff preferences between contiguous countries which the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee has recommended. In accordance with the spirit of that recommendation of the said Inter-American body, the Commer-

cial Agreement referred to was concluded between the Dominican Republic and that of Haiti.

On March 24, 1942 notes were exchanged between both Governments, by which some products were added to the lists originally agreed upon.

Since the *modus vivendi* agreed upon between the Dominican Republic and the United States of America, dated September 25, 1924, provides that the tariff reductions which our country grants to other countries should benefit, in the manner indicated by the principles relating to the most-favored-nation clause, similar products of United States manufacture and origin, I request Your Excellency to inform this Chancery if the Government of the United States of America, in view of all the aforesaid considerations, will consent not to invoke the clauses of the convention of September 25, 1924, already mentioned, for the purpose of claiming the benefit of the tariff preferences granted the contiguous state of Haiti, which (preferences) my Government considers as adjusted to the conditions of the formula recommended by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

I avail myself [etc.] ARTURO DESPRADEL

The American Minister to the Dominican Minister of Foreign Relations

NOVEMBER 14, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of today's date in which you reiterate the adherence of your Government to the principle of promoting the multilateral development of international trade on the unconditional most-favored-nation basis and refer to the exclusive tariff reductions to the Republic of Haiti specifically provided for in the Commercial Agreement between the Dominican Republic and that country signed on August 26, 1941, as modified by an exchange of notes on March 24, 1942 by which certain products were added to the list specified in the Commercial Agreement. In this connection you

mention the contractual formula for tariff preferences to contiguous countries recommended on September 18, 1941 by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, and inquire whether, in view of the Committee's recommendation and considering the special and unusual conditions affecting the trade between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, my Government would be willing to refrain from claiming, under the provisions of the *modus vivendi* between our two countries of September 25, 1924, the benefit of the tariff preferences to the Republic of Haiti specifically provided for in the Commercial Agreement of August 26, 1941 as modified by the exchange of notes of March 24, 1942.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that my Government, in view of the considerations set forth, agrees not to invoke the pertinent provisions of the *modus vivendi* for the purpose of claiming the benefit of such tariff preferences.

Accept [etc.]

AVRA M. WARREN

TRANSIT

Agreement With Mexico for Rehabilitation of Mexican National Railways

[Released to the press November 19]

Notes looking to the joint Mexican - United States rehabilitation of certain key lines of the Mexican National Railways were exchanged in Mexico City on November 18, 1942 by His Excellency Ezequiel Padilla, Foreign Minister of Mexico, and the Honorable George S. Messersmith, American Ambassador to Mexico. A technical mission of United States railway experts has been sent to Mexico at the request of the Mexican Government to assist in the implementation of this joint program.

United States Government agencies have purchased in Mexico extensive quantities of a long list of strategic materials urgently required for direct war uses. The Mexican National Railways are being called upon to carry a traffic burden which several times exceeds peacetime peak loads. Unless certain basic changes and improvements are made, these lines will not be able to stand up under the increasingly greater strain

now being placed upon them. In order that optimum efficiency in the operation of the railroads may be assured for the transportation of these vitally needed materials, not only from Mexico but also from Central America now that the Suchiate River bridge has been completed, through the joint efforts of the Guatemalan and Mexican Governments, to link the transportation system of those two countries, work has already started to place the railways in condition to carry the needed tonnage.

The Mexican Government and the Mexican National Railways will contribute a proportionate share of the material and equipment, as well as direct its operating facilities toward the fullest realization of the rehabilitation program. On its part, the United States will, through the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, supply certain material, equipment, and technical assistance necessary for the success of the joint undertaking. The United States Railway Mission in Mexico will be headed by Mr. Oliver M. Stevens, former executive officer of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad and now President of the American Refrigerator Transit Company. Mr. Stevens will have a staff of trained mechanical, track, and transportation technicians.

Texts of the notes exchanged by Foreign Minister Padilla and Ambassador Messersmith are printed below.

The Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations to the American Ambassador

México, November 18, 1942.

MR. AMBASSADOR:

In conformity with Resolution II of the Third Consultative Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Rio de Janeiro from the 15th to the 28th of January of the present year, the Mexican Government has used all the resources which it has at its disposal to bring about the mobilization of the economic resources of the Republic, particularly in so far as concerns the production of strategic materials necessary for the

defense of the hemisphere. In this regard I am pleased to inform Your Excellency that this production is being achieved at a constantly accelerated pace for it is the firm intention of Mexico to unite its action with that of the United Nations in order to bring about definitive victory against the powers of the Axis.

With this in view agreements have been made through which Mexico furnishes to the United States its exportable surplus of a long list of essential products.

I have the satisfaction, at the same time, to inform Your Excellency that Mexican economy has reacted favorably to the constantly accelerated strain to which it has been subjected as a consequence of this increase in production and also that there are indications which permit the assumption that the materials which will be furnished in 1943 will exceed by far the quantities which have been made available during the current year.

Unfortunately, the capacity which Mexico has to produce articles which are needed with so much urgency is greater than the possibilities of the Mexican system of transport to carry them from the mines, fields or forests where they are extracted or produced to the places where they are exported, manufactured or consumed.

The burden which is now being borne by the National Railways surpasses by far the maximum freight limit which it could reasonably have been supposed that they would carry in time of peace. If the United Nations in general, and Mexico and the United States of America in particular, are to benefit to the maximum by our common effort, it will be necessary that they take rapid and effective steps to put the National Railways of Mexico in a position to transport a war-time burden much larger in volume than that which they actually can move.

In synthesis, the matter of transport is today the real key to the Mexican-American program of joint production and economic cooperation in the prosecution of the war.

In my opinion, the best proof that the Government of the United States recognizes the fundamental importance of this question of

transport is the careful attention which Your Excellency has personally given to it as well as the attitude of your Government in sending to Mexico at the suggestion of my Government, a mission of technical railway men who will put the fruit of their experience at the service of the officials of the Mexican Railways for the purpose of bettering conditions of their operation and maintenance as well as to expedite the current of traffic.

However, in order that our efforts may be crowned with the desired success it is urgent to carry out basic improvements in the lines themselves, in their equipment and in their motive power. For this the collaboration of the Government as well as the industry of the United States is indispensable.

I think at the same time that the operation of the railways should be improved in order to obtain the greatest efficiency in the utilization of the resources already existing and of those which may be obtained.

My Government, consequently, would be gratified if the Government of the United States of America would consider it possible to strengthen the present mission of railway technicians including in it for a period of six months—or for a longer time, which would be determined officially by means of an exchange of notes at the expiration of the term here foreseen—an official of a high category possessing ample knowledge of this subject; also a limited number of specialists who could assist him in carrying out a complete examination of the National Railways of Mexico who could likewise make available to them the results of their investigations and who could aid them with their advice.

I desire to assure Your Excellency that the Government of Mexico on its part will see to it that the necessary steps are taken—from the point of view of the organization and functioning of the National Railways—to obtain the maximum efficiency. With regard to this it would gratefully receive the suggestions of the North American Railway mission.

I take [etc.]

E. PADILLA

*The American Ambassador to the Mexican
Minister of Foreign Relations*

NOVEMBER 18, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

I acknowledge with appreciation Your Excellency's cordial note of November 18, 1942 outlining the constructive work which the Government of Mexico has accomplished in implementing Resolution II of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro through the mobilization of its economic resources, particularly in the production of strategic materials essential for the defense of the hemisphere. Your Excellency has indicated that the production of Mexico of materials for use in the prosecution of the war in which both of our countries are now engaged is being pressed to the limit, but you appropriately point out that unless certain basic changes and improvements are made in the structure and operation of the Mexican National Railways, these lines will not be able to carry the unusual war time peak load which is now and which will be increasingly placed upon them. It is made clear that unless this situation is promptly corrected, the war interests of our two countries and of the other United Nations will suffer. You refer to the joint efforts to improve the situation which have already been made through the cooperation of our two governments and request that this collaboration be extended materially.

The Government of the United States is in full accord with the thoughts expressed in Your Excellency's note under acknowledgment, and desires promptly to extend the added measure of collaboration which is essential to solve our mutual problems. Agencies of the Government of the United States have agreed to purchase from Mexican producers extensive quantities of a long list of strategic commodities. These are materials which are urgently needed by the United States in providing raw materials for the manufacture of war equipment for its own forces, for those of Mexico, and for those of the other United Nations. Were it not for the augmented strain being placed on the Mexican

National Railways because of United States purchases of strategic materials for its armed forces, the extensive rehabilitation of certain parts of the system and the furnishing of additional technical assistance and labor would not be necessary for the normal needs of the railway lines. My Government considers that it would not be fair to expect Mexico to bear this disproportionate burden. Consequently, my Government is prepared to pay for its equitable share of the cost of the improvements which must be made in order that the materials in question may be transported to American war plants.

I have noted with gratification that, in consideration of the assistance by my Government, the Mexican Government will on its part see to it that there are taken, from an organizational and operating point of view, all measures necessary to achieve optimum efficiency of the Mexican National Railways and that in this connection it will welcome the suggestions and advice of the United States Railway Mission.

It is my understanding, from the informal conversations thus far held on the subject, that it will be acceptable to the Mexican Government if my Government undertakes, through the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the following measures of rehabilitation on certain sections of the Mexican Railways:

(1) The lines to be covered are—

(a) Main line extending south from United States border at Laredo, Texas, via Monterrey - Saltillo - San Luis Potosí to Mexico;

(b) East-west line from Torreón via Paredon to Monterrey;

(c) Main line southward from Cordoba and Puerto Mexico via Jesus Carranza and Ixtapac through Suchiate on the Guatemalan border;

(d) Line from Chihuahua to Torreón;

(2) Bear the cost of all materials and equipment which the United States Railway Mission shall agree with the Mexican Government to be necessary for the rehabilitation of the aforementioned lines, and which material and equipment must be obtained in the United States;

(3) Pay for such rails and fastenings produced in Mexico and agreed between the United States Railway Mission and the Mexican Government to be necessary for this same undertaking;

(4) Furnish without cost to Mexico the United States technicians agreed between the United States Railway Mission and the Mexican Government to be necessary;

(5) Bear the cost of repairing in the United States such Mexican National Railways motive power and other equipment which shall be mutually agreed upon shall be sent to the United States for repair under this particular rehabilitation program;

(6) Bear the cost of such additional Mexican road gangs as the Mexican Government and the Railway Mission mutually agree are necessary to put into adequate operating condition the road-bed of the lines aforementioned. Expenditures for this purpose will, of course, be ones of a character which the Mexican National Railways could not be expected to bear for normal maintenance purposes.

I am confident that it will be appreciated that for fiscal and accounting reasons it is necessary that the expenditures which the Governments of Mexico and the United States agree are desirable be first approved by the Chief of the United States Railway Mission in Mexico City so that he can certify to the appropriate agency of my Government that in his judgment the expenditures are necessary at a given time and in the amount stipulated. I have every confidence that there will be at no time major differences of opinion concerning the time or extent of aid which cannot be resolved by the frank and friendly consultative procedure which has so happily characterized the relationships between our two Governments.

In addition to the materials and equipment, which in the opinion of the two Governments it will be necessary to secure from the United States, there will undoubtedly be equipment and materials which the facilities of Mexican industry can supply, which would be furnished for the rehabilitation program by the Mexican Government.

My Government fully agrees with the view of the Mexican Government that this rehabilitation program must go forward with optimum rapidity unless our joint war efforts are to suffer.

I avail myself [etc.]

GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH

EDUCATION

Arrangement With Peru

A statement regarding an arrangement entered into by an exchange of notes between this Government and the Government of Peru for a cooperative training program for Peruvian students in the United States appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "Cultural Relations".

Publications

HACKWORTH'S "DIGEST OF INTERNATIONAL LAW", VOLUME IV

[Released to the press November 19]

Volume IV of Hackworth's *Digest of International Law* was released on November 19. It consists of 949 pages and comprises 4 chapters relating to (1) extradition, (2) international communications, (3) diplomatic officers, and (4) consuls. Three additional volumes, the manuscript for which was completed some time ago, are in the process of being printed.

During the week of November 16-21 the Department also released:

Diplomatic List, November 1942. Publication 1831. ii, 106 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 1, November 20, 1942, Containing Additions, Amendments, and Deletions Made Since Revision IV, Dated November 12, 1942. Publication 1833. 18 pp. Free.

Legislation

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940. S. Rept. 1675, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 5554 [proposing amendment of section 406 by adding certain persons to the group exempted from loss of nationality under section 404 of the Act]. 2 pp.

Decorations of Military Forces of Cobelligerent Nations. S. Rept. 1701, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 2852 [authorizing the President to confer decorations upon units of, or persons serving with, the military forces of cobelligerent nations]. 2 pp.

Authorizing the Deportation of Allens to Countries Allied With the United States. H. Rept. 2640, 77th

Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 7746 [enabling the Government to deport to allied countries certain aliens, citizens, or subjects of allied countries, who cannot for reasons growing out of the war be deported to the countries, from a territorial standpoint, where the seat of their governments were formerly located]. 4 pp.

Domestic Stability, National Defense, and Prosecution of World War II: Legislative and Executive Background, 1933-42. [In three sections: Section I, Domestic Stability; Section II, National Defense—Administrative and Legislative Chronology of National Defense, June 1933—November 1941; Section III, World War II—Administrative and Legislative Chronology of the War, December 1941—October 1942.] S. Doc. 285, 77th Cong., 2d sess. 29 pp.

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